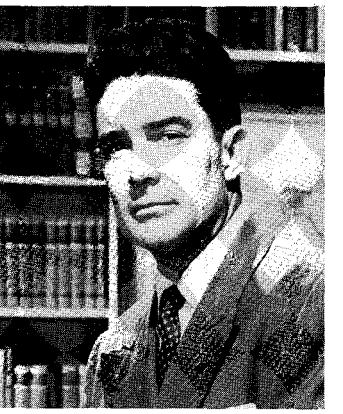
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 25 (Broadcast 358) June 18, 1962 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

J. William Fulbright, now Senator from Arkansas and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, did more, probably, than any other man in the United States Congress, to establish the post-war foreign policy which has seriously undermined the foundations of American national independence and of the American constitutional system.

In 1951, the late Senator Joseph McCarthy characterized Fulbright as *half-bright*. A study of Fulbright's own speeches leads one to feel that Joe McCarthy was near the complete truth. Yet, the record of Fulbright's accomplishments — of what he has done at critical junctures where others have failed — leads one to feel that there is method beneath the muddleheadedness that Fulbright's own words reflect.

The Fulbright Resolution

The organized drive to create a socialist one-world system, in which the United States would be a dependent province, began with the bolshevik revolution in Russia, in 1917. When a uniform socialist system exists throughout the world, with one central political power to maintain and enforce the system, the objective of the international communist conspiracy will have been reached.

This aim of communism has never been altered.

A determined drive toward a one-world socialist order began in the non-communist western world almost simultaneously with initiation of the same drive in Russia.

In the United States, the first powerful leader of the drive for one-world socialism was Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's "adviser." Wilson was, in fact, a puppet of Colonel House.

It was House who persuaded Wilson that the United States had an evangelistic mission

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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to "make the world safe for democracy," thus causing Wilson to involve the United States in World War I, in direct violation of his solemn pledge to the American people that he would keep them out of that bloodbath.

We went to war in April, 1917.

In September, 1917, Wilson (at the urging of House) appointed a committee of intellectuals (with House in charge) to formulate peace terms and draw up a charter for world government.

The eager young socialist intellectuals around Wilson, under the clear eyes of crafty Colonel House, drew up their charter for world government (League of Nations Covenant) and prepared for the brave new socialist one-world to follow World War I. But things went sour at the Paris Peace Conference. They soured even more when the United States Senate refused to authorize American membership in Wilson's world federation.

Colonel House called together in Paris, France, a group of his most dedicated young intellectuals — among them John Foster and Allen Dulles, Christian A. Herter, Tasker H. Bliss — and arranged a dinner meeting with them and with a group of like-minded Englishmen at the Majestic Hotel, Paris, on May 19, 1919. The group formally agreed to create an organization "for the study of international affairs."

The American group came home from Paris and formed The Council on Foreign Relations, which was incorporated in 1921 — and which has become the invisible government of the United States. The Council on Foreign Relations is the controlling center of a network of favored tax-exempt organizations whose members occupy key positions in government (from the Presidency downward), in foundations, in educational institutions, in the communications industry, in finance.

The managers of this elite group set the policies of the federal government; and, through a vast, interlocking combine of educational and opinion-forming agencies, they influence or control the propaganda which persuades Congress and the public to accept the policies.

Though the membership of this invisible government consists of the most respected and famous people of our time — all of whom claim to be strongly opposed to communism, and many of whom actually have wide reputations as anti-communists — the objective of the great cabal is the same as the objective of international communism: to socialize the economy of the United States and make this republic a dependent unit in a one-world socialist system.[1]

Senator Fulbright is not, apparently, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; but he is generally recognized as *the* darling of the one-world-welfare-state conspirators whose center of power is in the Council. They support Fulbright with money and influence, and he consistently supports their policies. Indeed, Fulbright — whose speech, behavior, and demeanor often underscore the aptness of McCarthy's "half-bright" quip — has on occasion served as the pivotal figure in the relentless push for world government.

For example, when Franklin D. Roosevelt (with guidance and help from the Council on Foreign Relations) got the United States involved in World War II, *both* of the two major organized groups dedicated to one-world socialism (the communist movement and the CFR-dominated movement) struck while the iron was hot, trying to push the United States into a world-government arrangement during the first chaotic weeks of our involvement in the war.

Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Before the end of January, 1942, formal resolutions were on the desks of all members of the United States Congress, calling for immediate American membership in some kind of world government. Some of the resolutions were sponsored by notorious communist-

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front groups; some were sponsored by Clarence Streit's Federal Union, Inc.

Congress rejected all of the proposed resolutions, without even giving them formal consideration.

But one year later (1943) J. William Fulbright, an inconspicuous and apparently harmless United States Representative from the Third District of Arkansas, introduced an apparently harmless resolution, saying that the Congress of the United States:

"[Favors] the creation of appropriate international machinery, with power adequate to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and [favors] the participation of the United States . . . through its constitutional processes."(2)

This Fulbright Resolution (which Congress adopted) became the official basis for United States participation in the United Nations.

The United Nations became the canopy under which all previously rejected schemes for world government took shelter and flourished.

Fulbright succeeded where even Colonel House had failed.

Fulbright Deception

It could be that Fulbright is more adept at the technique of deception than others are.

Note a key phrase in the Fulbright Resolution which became the "authorization" for United States participation in the United Nations: "through its constitutional processes."

This was a tasty and pacifying sop to Americans who understand and respect the American constitutional system; and it was offered by a man who expresses little respect for the Constitution.

On July 28, 1961, Senator Fulbright delivered a filmed message to the Cubberly Conference at Stanford University. Fulbright said:

"The President is hobbled in his task of leading the American people to consensus and concerted action by the restrictions of power imposed on him by a constitutional system designed for an 18th century agrarian society far removed from the centers of world power.

"It is imperative that we break out of the intellectual confines of cherished and traditional beliefs and open our minds to the possibility that basic changes in our system may be essential to meet the requirements of the 20th century. . . .

"He [The President] alone, among elected officials can rise above parochialism and private pressures. He alone, in his role as teacher and moral leader, can hope to overcome the excesses and inadequacies of a public opinion that is all too often ignorant of the needs, the dangers, and the opportunities in our foreign relations. . . .

"Public opinion must be educated and led if it is to bolster wise and effective national policies. Only the President can provide the guidance that is necessary, while legislators display a distressing tendency to adhere slavishly to the dictates of public opinion. . . .

"I do not know whether the American people can be aroused in time from their current apathy and indifference and educated to the necessity for challenging tasks and policies that break sharply with the traditions of our past."

What is it that the shackles of our Constitution and of public ignorance keep the President from doing, that Fulbright would have him do? Fulbright wants the President free from constitutional restraints so that he can surrender the sovereignty of the United States to a world government. In his July 28, 1961, speech to the Cubberly Conference, Fulbright said:

"In the present era, noninvolvement [of the United States in the affairs of other nations] is unthinkable and our proper objec-

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tive must be the development of a broader community, a concert of free nations, transcending the limits of national frontiers and national perspectives. . . .

"As an almost-existing community, the North Atlantic nations with their common values as well as common enemies, must surrender far more of their jealously guarded sovereignty than they have already done and press forward with the development of supranational institutions."

The San Diego, California, *Evening Tribune,* on August 14, 1961, published an editorial commentary on Fulbright and his speech. Here are extracts:

Just who is this Senator Fulbright who suggests we scrap the Constitution? What kind of American is a person who advocates throwing away the Constitution? . . .

One clue. He studied at Oxford, home of the Fabian socialists. . . . The communists, the Fabian socialists and the American marxists always have had the same goal of overthrowing or undermining our government and replacing it with a socialist super state.

Fulbright took an oath . . . to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Fulbright should be fired for violating his oath.

The Fulbright Memorandum

Senator Fulbright played a key role in the controversy of 1961, which was labeled the "muzzling of the military" — that is, the Kennedy Administration's successful silencing of outspoken anti-communists in the American armed forces. Fulbright's performance in this controversy reflects many of the strange facets of the man: his usefulness as a tool in spearheading drives prescribed by others; his contempt for the American people and their Constitution; his strange habit of contradicting himself in such a way that one can never be sure whether he is what Joe McCarthy called him, or whether he is a master of deceptive language.

In October, 1960, the Soviet communist party warned communists of the world that anti-communism in the United States was becoming a menace to the communist conspiracy. In December, 1960, representatives of all communist parties of the world, meeting in Moscow, adopted a formal policy statement, ordering the destruction of the anti-communist movement in the United States.

The attack was directed specifically against American military men, because prominent and respected members of the armed forces had become leaders of the anti-communist movement. J. William Fulbright spearheaded the drive to silence anti-communist patriots in the American armed forces.

In June, 1961, Fulbright submitted a "confidential" memorandum to the Secretary of Defense. Senator Strom Thurmond (Democrat, South Carolina) found out about the Fulbright Memorandum, and, in a series of speeches in the Senate, ultimately forced Fulbright to have the memorandum printed in the *Congressional Record.* [3]

The Fulbright Memorandum should be read, and read carefully, by every American who loves his country — but most especially by Arkansas voters who will again this year decide whether to re-elect Fulbright as Senator or to retire him from public life. Here are extracts from the Fulbright Memorandum:

"Under a National Security Council directive in 1958, it remains the policy of the U. S. Government to make use of military personnel and facilities to arouse the public to the menace of the cold war. . . .

"In at least 11 instances of what apparently are implementations of the National Security Council policy, the actual programs, closely identified with military personnel, made use of extremely radical rightwing speakers and/or materials, with the probable net result of condemning foreign and domestic policies of the administration in the public mind.

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"The purpose of this memorandum is to give some indication of the dangers involved in education and propaganda activities by the military, directed at the public, and to suggest steps for dealing with the underlying problem. . . .

"As a generalization, the instances described in the attached list involve the participation of military personnel in programs on the nature of the communist menace and proper methods of combating it. . . .

"The content no doubt has varied from program to program, but running through all of them is a central theme that the primary, if not exclusive, danger to this country is internal communist infiltration. Past and current international difficulties are often attributed to this, or ascribed to 'softness,' 'sellouts,' 'appeasements,' etc. Radical rightwing speakers dominate the programs.

"The thesis of the nature of the communist threat often is developed by equating social legislation with socialism, and the latter with communism. Much of the administration's domestic legislative program, including continuation of the graduated income tax, expansion of social security (particularly medical care under social security), federal aid to education, etc., under this philosophy, would be characterized as steps toward communism.

"This view of the communist menace renders foreign aid, cultural exchanges, disarmament negotiations, and other international programs, as extremely wasteful, if not actually subversive. . . .

"There are many indications that the philosophy of the programs is representative of a substantial element of military thought, and has great appeal to the military mind. . . . There is little in the education, training or experience of most military officers to equip them with the balance of judgment necessary to put their own ultimate solutions . . . into proper perspective in the President's total 'strategy for the nuclear age.'

"These propaganda activities may well become important obstacles to public acceptance of the President's program and leadership, if they are not already. However, this is by no means the limit of the danger.

"The view of the menace of the cold war described above already has great appeal to the public. In the future it may well have much greater appeal. This opinion is based upon an appraisal of the cold war struggle now and in the future, never better described than in the President's inaugural address when he spoke of 'the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out,' which, he also said, may not be solved 'in our lifetime on this planet.'

"The American people have never really been tested in such a struggle. In the long run it is quite possible that the principal problem of leadership will be, if it is not already, to restrain the desire of the people to hit the communists with everything we've got, particularly if there are more Cubas and Laos [*sic*]. Pride in victory, and frustration in restraint, during the Korean war, led to MacArthur's revolt and McCarthyism. . . .

"It is probably the view of most members of Congress today that if foreign aid were laid before the people in a referendum, it would be defeated. The question arises, how will it be 5 or 10 years from now? . . . Yet in the meantime, all the paraphernalia of our international programs must be at least tolerated by the people during the 'long twilight struggle.'

"The radicalism of the right can be expected to have great mass appeal during such periods. It offers the simple solution, easily understood: Scourging of the devils, within the body politic, or, in the extreme, lashing out at the enemy.

"If the military is infected with this virus of rightwing radicalism, the danger is worthy of attention. If it believes the public is, the danger is enhanced. If, by the process of the military 'educating' the public, the fevers of both groups are raised, the danger is great indeed. . . .

"Fundamentally, it is believed that the American people have little, if any, need to be alerted to the menace of the cold war. Rather, the need is for understanding of the true nature of that menace, and the direction of the public's present and foreseeable awareness of the fact of the menace toward support of the President's own total program for survival in a nuclear age. There are no reasons to believe that military personnel generally can

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contribute to this need, beyond their specific, technical competence to explain their own role. . . .

"The White House and the Defense Department should cease treating propaganda activities of military personnel as problems of discipline in individual cases or of coordination of such cases from a press or public relations standpoint, and begin the process of formulating directives which will bring such military activities under effective civilian control.

"So long as the cases are treated individually as disciplinary cases, there may well be considerable public sympathy with the individual concerned, as a person, or with his expressed viewpoint. However, if appropriate directives are established, as general propositions, without reference to specific cases, the broad principle of civilian control should be accepted — or, to take the converse, disagreement with the principle would be difficult to sustain. . . .

"Long-range studies, preferably dominated by a board of civilian educators, should begin the development of a program for exposure of promising military officers to broader educational opportunities, perhaps requiring completion of graduate studies in history, government and foreign policy, at universities as a condition to high ranks. . . . "

Double Talk

This arrogant fellow from Arkansas imagines that his exposure to learning at Oxford makes him superior in understanding to such great American military men as Douglas MacArthur, who went to West Point. He says the American people are not capable of sound judgment and must, therefore, be kept ignorant of the facts, being permitted only to know what the President's program is and to support what the President wants. He thinks we are in more danger from Americans who want to hit communists "with everything we've got" than we are from communists.

He admits that the American people probably would reject the disastrous foreign aid program, and other major features of the President's proposals, if they were given a chance — and infers that they should never be permitted such a chance!

But when speaking *publicly* (and in defense of himself after his outrageous memorandum came to light), Fulbright expressed serene confidence in the wisdom and perception of the American people.

In a speech entitled "Public Policy and Military Responsibility," which he delivered to the National War College on August 21, 1961, Senator Fulbright defended himself by condemning the "radical right extremists" and super-patriots who were criticizing him. Here are extracts from Fulbright's August 21, 1961, *public* speech:

"The most astonishing of the propositions of the radical right is their contention that the internal communist menace is the primary problem of the cold war . . . I think that this viewpoint is patently absurd. It reflects an amazing lack of confidence in the wisdom and good sense of the American people and their ability to identify and reject communist propaganda. . . .

"Implicit in much of the propaganda of the radical right is the assumption that our free society is permeated with corruption and decay. It is said, for example, that the schools and churches of this country are infiltrated with communists. . . .

"Those who have faith in our free people and our free institutions must dismiss the wild charges of extremists as malicious and absurd. . . . I, for one, believe that our free society is strong and stable. . . . Because this is so, we need not be fearful of communist propaganda. The American people can be counted upon to reject it as they have always rejected totalitarian doctrine." (4)

Yet, in this talk to the National War College, Fulbright (after expressing confidence in the American people to perceive and understand) returns to his old theme that the people cannot perceive and understand and must, therefore, give unanimous support to their President, whose role is to serve as "teacher

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and moral leader" to arouse the people from their indifference to grave danger and rally them to "unite behind their chosen leaders."

In this same speech, Fulbright reviews the success of American foreign policy since World War II — by revealing, in essence, what a tragic failure that policy has been. Fulbright reminded his audience that, at the conclusion of World War II, we had the strength (and the monopoly of atomic power) to protect the whole "free world" against communist imperialism. He tells about our deciding at that time to commit ourselves to "permanent involvement in the affairs of the world," and about our mammoth efforts, through foreign aid, to make our great strength even greater.

Now, however, after 14 years of American foreign aid to make the free world *stronger*, in comparison with communist strength, the free world is much *weaker*. "The balance of military power has changed radically," Fulbright says; and now, instead of having the security of superior strength which we had in 1947 when our post-war foreign aid programs began, we are facing a powerful communist imperialism in a "balance of terror."

It should be obvious that (since this fearful shift of power occurred after we initiated our policy of permanent involvement and permanent aid to keep just such a shift from occurring) there must be something frightfully wrong with our policy. This obvious conclusion apparently never occurs to Fulbright.

It apparently has never crossed Fulbright's mind that the foreign policy of the United States should be intended to serve the interests of the United States. Fulbright says the purpose of United States foreign policy is "improvement of human life on earth."

Fulbright's Next Chore

The next major chore which the invisible government has for J. William Fulbright could, if accomplished, take our republic beyond the point of no return.

Although he played a key role in creating the United Nations monstrosity and getting the

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United States involved in it; and although he hotly defends our post-war foreign policy which has been built on the United Nations as the *keystone*, Fulbright wrote an article for the October, 1961, issue of *Foreign Affairs*, admitting that the United Nations is an ugly failure and recommending that we should now move on beyond the United Nations in order to create a "concert of Free Nations." The inner contradictions, the pompous and muddy language, and the dull repetitions of pretentious passages which defy clear understanding are in this Fulbright article, as they are in all of Fulbright's speeches and articles.

But the essential message is clear: Fulbright wants the surrender of American sovereignty to world government, soon.

Foreign Affairs, published by the Council on Foreign Relations, is the organ in which Secretaries of State, and other high officials, often publish articles which test public reaction to new policies being planned by the invisible government — and which also serve as orders and guidelines to propagandists whose job is to prepare Congress and the public for the new policies before they are officially announced.

Fulbright's "For a Concert of Free Nations" article in *Foreign Affairs*, can be read as a danger signal: the invisible government is planning final surrender of our republic to international socialism; and J. William Fulbright is one of the chosen tools to implement the plan.

The people of Arkansas can do something about this dangerous plot: they can remove the tool — J. William Fulbright — from the United States Senate. Fulbright stands for re-election this year. In the Democratic primary on July 31, 1962, Fulbright is opposed by Winston Chandler, a Little Rock businessman. If Fulbright wins the Democratic primary, he will face a Republican in the November general elections: Dr. Kenneth Jones of Little Rock.

FOOTNOTES

(1) A documented account of membership, activities, and aims of the invisible government was presented in a series of eight issues of this *Report* in 1961. The research has been expanded for publication as a book: *The Invisible Government*, 250 pages with index and appendices, to be published July 15, 1962, by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Dallas: $5.00 clothback; $3.00 paperback

(2) Arthur Krock column in *The New York Times*, February 3, 1959

(3) *Congressional Record*, August 2, 1961, pp. 13434 ff

(4) *Congressional Record*, August 21, 1961, pp. 15356 ff

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

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